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AUSTRIAN EXPLANATIONS

American newspapers do well to insist, as they are doing, that by their own explanation of the Ancona sinking the Austrians convict themselves, whether the Ancona did or did not try to run away.

The submarine had a perfect right to fire upon the Ancona as long as she did try to run away. But when the Ancona, because of the submarine's fire, stopped and surrendered, the Austrians had no right either to continue the shell fire or to use a submarine against the vessel until all the passengers had an opportunity to leave the ship.

The Austrian explanation for launching a torpedo before the passengers had left the ship is that another vessel was rapidly approaching; but this is no excuse at all. No matter what some other vessel was going to do, the duty of the submarine was to get the people off the Ancona, once she had surrendered, before destroying her.

THE WOMEN AND THE WAR

Women of America and France have acquired the habit of doing their own thinking. The peace-at-any-price advocates pointed to that fact, and predicted that, on this account, women would be instrumental in putting an end to war. Perhaps they will. But the thinking women of France, it has been told, have urged their men to fight to the last ditch so that their children might not again be plunged into strife. Yesterday saw a gathering representing 40,000 women, assembled at a Washington hotel, to urge an adequate navy for this country.

This meeting was all the more striking when it is contrasted with the enthusiasm exhibited here only last spring over peace propaganda exploited through Nazimova in "The War Bride." Since then women have not gotten more belligerent. But they have been thinking. Their mental processes have brought them squarely against the conclusion that preparedness may be a duty, even for those who love peace, and that preparedness, in certain circumstances, may be a factor in maintaining peace.

On the platform at yesterday's meeting of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, sat suffragists and "antis." They were brought together by patriotism, a bigger thing than factional struggles, and the occasion was a striking refutation of the claim that women cannot forget their personal differences when they are working together for a cause.

SUSPENDING SENTENCES

The Department of Justice has directed that steps be taken in connection with an Ohio case, to determine the authority of a Federal judge to suspend sentences. That power has been widely assumed and exercised, and there have been repeated protests against it. The Supreme Court, it is said, has never passed on the question.

In an epoch in which new humanitarian rules are widely recognized in the enforcement of the criminal laws, it is not safe to be dogmatic about such matters. Time was when the most rigorous enforcement of law to its last letter was esteemed absolutely necessary in order to terrorize other possible offenders. Nowadays a different view is entertained; there is quite as much purpose of reforming the present offender as of influencing the potential one of the future. On the whole, the new and humane attitude seems decidedly to be the better one. The man who serves a term in the penitentiary has small chance of reinstating himself in the community. His crime may be a pretty technical one though called by a most impressive name: the complexities of modern business methods make this inevitable. A stroke of the legislative pen a few years ago made it possible to lock up men for long terms for giving rebates. The day before that law passed, giving a rebate was merely a clever trick of the transportation trade.

Somewhere, there ought to be lodged the authority to decide on applications for such clemency. If the judges are not entitled to exercise it, somebody else should be clothed with it. Quite possibly, there should be a separation of the judicial authority from the ultimate punitive authority. It is a question deserving most thoughtful consideration. Perhaps the judge who presided over the case ought to decide. Perhaps judge, jury, and prosecuting attorney might well be made a tribunal to determine, quite apart from the trial, whether sentence might be suspended, and under what conditions. Possibly an entirely separate tribunal should be vested with this authority.

In any case it seems clear that to withdraw entirely the authority to suspend sentences would be a reactionary proceeding. If the judges may not exercise it somebody else ought to.

FOREIGN PLOTS ON OUR SOIL

A year or two ago it was discovered that there was no law under which effectively to reach an undesirable citizen who had employed telephone communication as a means to represent himself as a member of Congress, bearing gifts to big business, in return for which he wanted a consideration. The discovery being made, Congress passed a law to meet the situation.

The plots directed from abroad and carried out in this country, for the destruction of factories, attacks on railroads, blowing up or firing of ships, and the like, have developed another like situation. There is no law dealing with such cases. The ingenuity of the foreign criminals who have been employing such methods to cripple industry in this country has been able to carry on plots without violating laws directly aimed against such things. It is now announced that the Department of Justice is considering the employment of the Sherman anti-trust act as a weapon of defense against such doings. The theory is that these plots against industry and transportation amount to conspiracies against interstate and foreign commerce.

It is a new and edifying stretch of the policy and purpose of that act, already serving a multitude of dubious utilities that its authors never dreamed should be associated with it. It is time for a segregation of these various alleged significations of the law, and for determining legislatively what that act is about. It is fast becoming the omnibus statute against about everything that is not reached by any other law. Congress will, of course, be called upon to give attention to the specific need for measures through which to cope with the bomb plotters and munitions conspirators, and it will be a most delicate subject to handle, for it involves determination of a policy for dealing with conspiracies that are distinctly international in character, and that concern our relations with countries nominally friendly with us. But there must be recognition of the facts, and a determination to be vigorous in dealing with these amazing conditions. If war is to be made on our soil by enemies who maintain the pretense of diplomatic friendliness, then measures must be devised that will tear away the mask and expose and deal with the sinister fact of hatred and violence back of the sham of friendliness.

This legislation is going to be among the most important considered by the coming session. There will be no excuse for palaver and weakness in framing it. The facts must be called for by Congress, and if necessary they must be communicated to it or its committees in proper confidence; but the facts must be somehow placed in possession of the men who are to frame new laws.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENSE

Winston Spencer Churchill, late first lord of the British admiralty, was given an ovation when yesterday he presented his defense in the house of commons, before formally discontinuing his participation in the government and leaving for the front to serve with his regiment. Mr. Churchill laid a convincing statement of his case before the chamber and the world; and nothing said then, or heretofore, by his critics, essentially weakens it.

In the beginning it is to be remembered that Mr. Churchill, as head of the admiralty for a long period before this war, demonstrated the most accurate prescience of probable events. He feared Germany's purpose to attack Europe, and realized that the destiny of Great Britain was bound up in standing with France and Russia. He believed, in short, that the triple entente must be made to mean exactly what it has been made to mean since the war began. He foresaw accurately that the one factor that would save Europe from being conquered at the first German onset was the British fleet. For the great service that it has since rendered, he prepared the fleet with splendid foresight and courageous insistence. At the close of the summer maneuvers in home waters he held the armada at home, provisioned and munitioned to a war basis, and in fact did everything humanly possible to be prepared for the emergency that he foresaw at a time when statesmen of longer experience and supposedly clearer vision did not descry. He did these last works of preparation without authority of law or, it has been understood, even of his colleagues in the ministry; assumed the responsibility on the theory that it were better that he risk a mistake on the side of readiness than that Britain be caught utterly off her guard.

Mr. Churchill's statement shows that he did not send the relief expedition to Antwerp or the naval expedition to the Dardanelles without serious consideration and the support of the experts of the service. Indeed, in the matter of the Antwerp expedition he shows that long before the government made the move, he pointed out to it the need of timely effort to ward off the very disaster that ultimately came in that quarter. As to both Antwerp and the Dardanelles, he makes Sir John Fisher look very much like an expert who lost his nerve after the disasters were wrought, and then stepped from under while the stepping was easy.

Mr. Churchill's defense was rather an attack than a defense, which is characteristic of the man. It is impossible as yet to be certain what effect it may have on the British public mind; but a fair consideration of the whole situation in England at this time suggests the serious possibility that there may come a revulsion of feeling in his favor that may bring him back into the administration with a larger share in public confidence and in the direction of the war than he has ever held. He has shown himself preeminently the man of action, the man who dared even risk mistakes in order to be doing, the man who had the self-possession to keep silent during month after month of unjust accusation, in order that his government might not be injured and his country's cause weakened by premature exposure of unfortunate details.

PENSIONS AND THE TEACHERS

A solemn warning sounded by Henry P. Blair, before the Monday Evening Club, that the time approaches when scores of aged teachers, whose severance from the school system would place them in dire straits, will have to be dropped unless teachers' pension legislation is forthcoming, should be heeded by everyone who has the welfare of the schools at heart, as well as for humanitarian reasons.

Without advertising the fact overmuch the school officials have carried along dozens of these superannuated teachers, hoping, each year, that Congress would see fit to grant some teachers' retirement measure, and that these veteran educators might benefit by it. But the time is coming, Mr. Blair warns, when consideration for the pupils will outweigh that for the teachers.

Salaries are now fairly good, in Washington, he pointed out, but they have not always been so. For many years the teachers here were paid a bare living wage. That is still the case in some grades and special departments. Now that the salaries have been raised it is literal cruelty to turn these veteran teachers out, with no means of support, after salaries have been raised, and pension legislation looms on the horizon. But the school officials are placed between that alternative and that of permitting pupils, at ages when they need most diligent and alert attention, and the influence of vigorous and keen minds, under teachers who have outlived, and outworked, their usefulness.

President Blair is right when he says there is no more serious need in the schools today. There is none that touches such large groups of pupils. The schools can afford to wait for other improvements, for added studies in their curriculum, if this provision for caring for its aged teachers, and for providing young and capable teachers for its pupils, is made.

INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR

Persons who predict that the present prosperity in the industries of this country is wholly temporary, and will fade when war orders cease, should turn their attention to the aims and purposes of the French industrial commission now visiting this country.

The primary object of the visit is to study American manufacturing methods and business organization. The fact is a tacit admission of a superiority that European nations realize they must imitate if they would succeed in their industrial restoration after the war. But the significant thing about the commission's visit is the announcement of the things which this country must be called upon to furnish Europe before she is set on her feet commercially. A member of the commission, for example, states that about $160,000,000 worth of machinery was purchased from Germany each year by France before the war. The French are now turning to this country to supply that order.

To this country, too, the world is turning for dyestuffs. Many of the processes which Germany used really were discovered in this country, and American ingenuity now is perfecting processes and organizing wholesale production of many materials formerly to be had only from Germany. Statements from the French commission suggest how this country may become a market place for Europe long after the war orders have ceased.

FENCERS' CLUB HAS HOUSEWARMING

Celebrates Establishment in New Quarters—Entertaining Program Is Enjoyed.

When cries of "make way for the horses" echoed through the quarters of the Washington Fencers' Club, where scores of society folks were dancing at the "housewarming" party given by the club yesterday, there was a veritable stampede to avoid collision with hoofs. Dowagers diplomats and debutantes all huddled in a mass to one side of the hall awaiting the entry of the equines.

"Here, give me my horses," commanded Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge, one of the country's champion fencers.

Then some one passed two small, rubber-tired velocipedes to the fencer, and everybody present realised that their fears of being crushed under the hoofs of horses loosed in a ball room were unwarranted. The velocipedes were used as "horses" in the tilting match between Dr. Breckinridge and J. A. MacLaughlin, which caused much merriment.

The housewarming was given to celebrate the establishment of the club in its new quarters at 1141 Connecticut avenue. More than 300 persons, including many of the leading society men and women of the Capital, attended.

The first contest was a saber bout between J. B. B. Parker and Antonio Pappano, maitre d'armes of the club. The events were exhibitions and no decisions were given. A broom fight between C. L. Bouve and Mr. MacLaughlin, proved to be a feature of the entertainment. A dueling sword bout was also staged between Mr. Bouve and Mr. Parker.

The principal contest for the season on the club's program will be that for the foil championship of the South, which will decide the winner of the Jusserand trophy, donated by M. Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador. This contest will be held on February 5, next.

LA FOLLETTE ASKS NAMES AND AMOUNTS

Challenges Senator Stephenson to Give Exact Figures to Support Charges.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16.—"Give the names, the dates, and the specific amounts."

This was the comment of Senator Robert M. LaFollette today in answer to the charges by ex-Senator Stephenson of Marinetta, in an auto-biography, which he has just issued, that he lavished money on Senator La Follette to carry out his Progressive campaigns in Wisconsin.

"On February 9, 1909, from Washington," said Senator La Follette, "I specifically called upon Senator Stephenson to specifically state the exact amounts contributed to each of my personal campaigns, either to me or to any one authorized to receive such contributions. To this challenge no statement was ever made by Senator Stephenson."

La Follette said the demand was made in a telegram to W. A. Sanborn of the Wisconsin State senate.

"I should be glad to have Mr. Stephenson state fully and specifically the exact amounts contributed to each of my personal campaigns, either to me or to anyone authorized to receive such contributions," read the telegram. "I do not recognize money invested in Mr. Stephenson's newspaper as contributions to my political campaign."

La Follette says he kept a memorandum of Stephenson's contributions to the two of La Follette campaigns for governor of Wisconsin and for his campaign for the Presidential nomination and that they totaled less than $10,000. He declared that he has a record of the dates and amounts of the contributions and the dates and purposes of the disbursements.

Part of one contribution of $3,500, he said, was returned to Stephenson as the money was not needed.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 16.—In the review of the reminiscences of ex-Senator Stephenson sent from Washington appears an error to which Mr. Stephenson has called attention. The Washington report credited Senator La Follette with an offer to return half of the amount Stephenson had contributed toward his gubernatorial campaign.

No such offer was ever made by La Follette, according to Stephenson. He declared that La Follette never returned any of the money given to him. The paragraph in question should have read "Stebbins," as it was the latter who offered to return the half of the $2,500 which the Marinette man had given him to forward his campaign, and which was designed ultimately for the benefit of the La Follette gubernatorial battle. The paragraph with the change would then read as follows: "This much having been accomplished, Mr. Stebbins came to me and offered to return half the money I had given him."

Mayor of New York Is Resting Quietly

John Purroy Mitchel Has No Unfavorable Symptons Following Appendicitis Operation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who was operated on yesterday afternoon for a sudden attack of appendicitis, was resting well at the Roosevelt Hospital today.

"The mayor passed a very comfortable night," said a bulletin issued at 8 a. m. "This morning he is resting easily and there are no unfavorable symptoms. His temperature is 98.8 and his pulse 96."

"The mayor will be back at his office in a short time," Dr. Charles Peck said, after issuing the official bulletin. "He is passing through the usual conditions that follow a successful operation.

D. A. R. Members Attend Hearing of Appeal

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were present yesterday in Circut Court No. 2 whn the case against the society brought by J. W. Lewis to recover $264.50 was begun before Justice Stafford. Lewis, formerly superintendent of Memorial Continental Hall is suing the orgaization for wages alleged to have been earned for working overtime.

The suit originally was heard in the Municipal Court where Lewis got a judgment for the amount he sought. The Society appealed.

Plays and Players at the Theaters

NATIONAL.

JUST as everyone was bemoaning the fact that John Drew had not signified a return to the stage this fall, the announcement was made that he was to appear in a new play, "The Chief," by Horace Annesley Vachell, which had its premiere performance last night at the National Theater.

Mr. Drew in the role of Lord Yester, the eligible widower, who marries his first love despite the plots and counterplots of the feminine members of his family, is as satisfying as ever, playing with a surety and capability of touch which seems always to put the entire company at ease.

Laura Hope Crews, in the role of Mrs. Vansittart, the widow whose sudden appearance in England is just in time to save Yester from the wiles of the Bargus family, his "in-laws" by a dead wife, is an excellent foil for Mr. Drew.

True to the accepted style of eligible Englishman, "The Chief," Lord Yester, manages to engineer his own romance successfully although in concerted effort Mrs. Bargus and her daughter Emily, mother and sister, respectively of his former wife, Alicia Bargus, strain every nerve to keep him in the family.

Ten years previous to the time when the play opens, Yester had fallen in love with the Cynthia who afterward became Mrs. Vansittart, but through a deception of the part of Mrs. Bargus, he is convinced that she loves another, and so marries Alicia Bargus. That unhappy lady dies early, and Emily Bargus is left in practical possession of the home of Yester. All goes well and Mrs. Bargus is almost sure of her catch for Emily when the first cloud appears on the horizon.

The appearance of Daphne, the young and charming ward of Yester, fresh from her school in France, offers a grave problem, but Mrs. Bargus is assured by Yester that he intends her for someone else. This cloud, however, is but the premonition of a real storm, for Mrs. Vansittart, the former Cynthia, whom Yester really loves, appears, asks for help and is installed as secretary.

How she is accused of misrepresenting some pearls, and then in turn of actual theft, by the assiduous Mrs. Bargus, make the last act of the play quite thrilling, and offer sufficient complications of situation to keep John Drew busily employed.

Although the same observation on the late effort of Mr. Vachell that was made on his "Quinneys" now playing successfully in New York, may be made, to wit—"that Mr. Vachell's play is slight, but it is charming, and adds one more to the number of really excellent plays from which the public may now take its choice"—one hesitates over calling it English comedy. For this play is about as near to the Sheridan English comedy, an accepted standard some years ago, we believe, as water is like wine.

However, the dialogue of "The Chief" is very clever, fresh and spontaneous. It is above all things a natural play, played by natural people. Even if the crisis and climax are crowded together in a very excellent last act, leaving the dialogue to largely support the first two of its own weight, nobody cares, for the cast is good enough to make said dialogue very strong indeed.

George Graham and Consuelo Bailey were well cast as the youthful sweethearts. Thais Lawton, in the vapid role of the woman who wanted him and did not get him, was acceptable. Katherine Steward as the designing female-in-law, was convincing. Minor parts are capably handled.

F. Y.

POLI'S.

Take a fascinating mountain girl; have her meet an equally poetic but forceful young bachelor, who thinks he will take only a fatherly interest in her, but does more; introduce into the plot a proud old "moonshiner," her father, and an equally proud but sullen cousin, her would-be, but-failed-to-be, husband; mix all these with a classical Kentucky feud, and throw in some good comedy characters, then you have the story of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which delighted a large audience at Poli's Theater last night.

A. H. Van Buren, as John Hale, the bachelor, a mining promoter, meets June, Miss Florence Rittenhouse, at the foot of the "lonesome pine" while prospecting in the mountain mostly run by her father, Judd Tolliver, Mark Kent, Hale, after buying her father's coal lands, philanthropically decides to have June educated at the village at the foot of the mountain. This seriously interferes with the plans of her cousin, Dave Tolliver, Ben Taggart, to marry her, and finally, via the gossip route, reopens the feud between the Tolivers and the other "first family" on the mountain.

Bob Berkeley, Ralph Remley, and Hale's friend and partner, is wounded by Dave and carried to Jud's cabin by Hale, where June does "first aid" work to his head, while hiding Dave in the next room. Hale knows this, and is about to insist on taking him prisoner against June's wishes, when Bob revives and brazenly lies that Dave is not the guilty party. This, however, although it appeases Hale, does not suit June, who sends Hale away with the remark that she will send for him when she wants to see him again. The last act shows the "sending for" process the lovers are united for good, Dave relents into resignation, and old Judd declares the feud dead forever.

John M. Kline, as Uncle Billy Bean, justice of the peace, and Miss Blanche Friderici, as Ole Hon, his wife, do as good comedy work as a couple who have quarreled the whole forty years of their happy married life. J. Hammond Dailey, as Cal Heaton, a mountain gossip, and Loretta Tolliver, June's cousin, another gossip, start a lot of trouble, provoke a lot of laughs, and presumably marry in the end.

GAYETY.

Whenever Al Reeves and his "beauty show" make their annual appearance in Washington, big audiences are assured. This year Reeves has a brand-new show, and large audiences were on hand yesterday at the Gayety to greet the galaxy of beauty assembled by "your old pal, Al."

The show is in two parts, the opening number bearing the title of "The Wrong Mr. Wright," while "Slumming" is the title of the closing act. The first act is just sufficient to get the audience in readiness for "Slumming," which is in three scenes and which teems with comedy, good music and all other things Reeves is accustomed to provide for his patrons. The star of this year's aggregation is Maude Rockwell, of Juno proportions and with a voice that is charming. Rene Cooper has the soubrette role, and made a hit with her "Tennessee" song. William Inman, Frank Wakefield and Al Greene furnish the comedy in both acts.

The banquet scene affords an opportunity for several specialties, which are furnished by Maude Rockwell, in songs; Ball and Marshall, instrumentalists; Joe Simon, ragtime pianist; the Monarch comedy four, in a good singing number; Ruth Wilson, a chorus girl with an exceptional voice and Marie Fisher, a whistler. Reeves contributes a new song in this act. The chorus is one of the features of the show, and as models appear to advantage.

BELASCO.

The Briton may be dull in perceiving the point of a pun, but the same indictment is given the lie when it comes to English authorship, an immense audience at the Belasco Theater decreed last night when Cyril Harcourt's London and New York success, "A Pair of Silk Stocking," opened a week's engagement.

The author has written a text that bristles with wit and satire, and he has, moreover, provided a story which gives ample excuse for manifold and delicious bits of humor, epigrams, and situations.

The play is so bountiful with amusing things that it would be just as hopeless to point them out as it is to try to distinguish between the excellence of the cast.

"A Pair of Silk Stockings" invades an English country house of the better class on the limbs of a recent divorce. They are not exhibited to any great extent in the opening act, but in the second they perform the very important function of keeping inactive the pair of legs supporting the downcast though hopeful male principal of the divorce suit. Anxious to explain his side of the controversy over a motor car which caused the separation, the husband, wearing the make-up he assumes in a theatrical rehearsal, seeks a reconciliation by invading the bedroom of his former wife, which by chance happens to be that just quitted by another house guest, a former admirer of the divorcee. The former occupant of the room returns unexpectedly and discovers ex-husband concealed in a closet. Mistaking him for a burglar, the pair bind him with the dainty silk hosiery, which gives the play its name, and put him for safe keeping in the bathroom, from which he escapes. The third act finds explanations of the burglar episode discredited by Lady Gower and her other guests, whose search for the burglar only succeeds in producing a grizzled-faced tramp. The bedroom occupants pronounce the cantive as not the right marauder. It develops upon the ex-hubby to substantiate the burglar story by confessing he is the culprit, which not only preserved the respectability of the household, but paves the way for the reconciliation he zealously sought.

Mr. Sothern upholds the laurels of his historic family by exhibiting as delightful an individuality as his comedy is unique. Why his wife, exquisitely played by Miss Eva Leonard-Boyne, should have "biffed off to her grandmother," as he expressed it, was hard to conceive except for the attendant humorous passages it afforded him. As a bishop-fearing Lady Gower, Miss Alison Skipworth imparted a luster to every epigram she uttered that rivaled the brilliancy of Sothern's spoken lines, and every minute she was on stage humor had no inactive moment. In philosophizing on marriage in the second act, Miss Skipworth's every syllable assayed 100 per cent satire.

P. Clayton Greene, an uncommonly fine actor, contributed much to the general excellence of the production by his portrayal of the former lover; Miss Gladys Knorr, the Washington girl and the only American member of the company, combined intelligence with personal charms in the ingenue role; Miss Sybil Carlisle as the sedate but wise "fixer of complications," was excellent, and Theodore Duggie in not more than twenty words as the tramp-burglar, achieves a distinctive characterization. The remainder of the cast met all opportunities, and the two scenes of the play and the costuming received highly the good taste of Winthrop Ames, the producer.

B. F. KEITH'S

Bernard Granville, styled the Twentieth Century Comedian, the Porter Emerson Browne sketch, "Married," and Mlle. Maryon Vadie and a corps de ballet in an artistic dancing number are the top-line offerings in a bill at Keith's that has several added features to make it attractive from the opening to the closing. Granville and his clever singing, recitations leaning to the patriotic, and dancing numbers place him well near the top as an ehtertainer, and his first performances at Keith's this week are encore producers that mark him a favorite. Mlle. Vadie's charming program of terpsichorean offerings more than delighted the first-night audience. The Mendelssohn "Spring Song" by Vadie, and the "Bacchanal," by the ballet being among the most pleasing of the various numbers.

Marguerite Keeler and Homer B. Mason in the one-act playlet of "Married," give an excellent accounting of themselves in the Browne sketch. Mason gives an amusing portrayal of the inebriated clubman which is not overdone at any part of the act and Miss Keeler is a charming actress who handles her role delightfully.

Frank North and company present a companion to their rural symphony, "Those Were the Happy Days," with their offering of village life in "Back To Wellington."

Lydia Barry repeats her success in singing numbers in which she features her "Same Old Hat" and "Mrs. Cupid" offerings in excellent style. The Baggesens have a juggling number in which the comedy of the assistant brings the laughs. Henry G. Rudolf is a singer of several high-class offerings in which he appears in a vagrant make-up. Loughlin's Comedy Canines are entertainers that add to a high-grade vaudeville bill and won repeated applause by their many antics.

The motion pictures of world-wide events are features of the week's bill.

CASINO.

The musical farce comedy, "Bringing Up Father," the offering at the Casino this week, kept an audience in laughter at the initial performance last night. The comedy is adapted from the cartoons of George McManus, featuring a comedian whose ready wit and repartee is made a vehicle for real comedy. Walter Vernon in the role of "Jiggs" Mahoney was as natural as if he had walked from the McManus cartoons. The work of Louise Earl as "Jiggs'" wife Maggie, was excellent. Elaine Grey, as the youngest daughter of the Mahoney household, scored in song numbers. Loretta Edwards and Dolly Grey also have excellent singing voices. J. W. Bean, as Oswald, "Jiggs'" effeminate valet, handled a difficult part with success. The chorus is pretty and well costumed, and the play is artistically staged.

COLUMBIA.

Marguerite Clark in "Still Waters," which was written especially for her by Edith Barnard Delano, presents an unusual and thrilling drama at Loew's Columbia, for the first three days of this week. Marguerite is herself in this show which peculiarly fits her.

The story is that of the love affair of the babe found floating in a trunk in the canal. Her mother had run away to be a circus rider, and an old grandfather practically keeps the girl a prisoner, because she takes to circus stunts with the old horse that supplanted a deceased mule. The mule's death furnished the vehicle for the meeting of Nesta, the grown babe of the trunk, with a young and handsome M. D.

Nesta is finally taken to the circus by the old horse when he hears the siren of the steam calliope, but the doctor rescues her from the ringmaster, and takes her off to be his bride, before a reunited family.

The story is a simple one of everyday life, exceptionally well done, and the circus and canal boat life offer a fine setting.

GEORGETOWN BODY RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

Citizens' Association Also Goes On Record Favoring Half-and-Half Plan.

All of the officers of the Georgetown Citizens' Association have been unanimously chosen to serve another year at the head of the organization. The annual election was held in Potomac Savings Bank Hall last night, and there was not a contest for any office.

The officers are: John Hadley Doyle, president; B. A. Bowles, first vice president; Dr. H. Janney Nichols, second vice president; William M. Dougal, treasurer, and Spencer Gordon, secretary.

On motion of William A. King, resolutions indorsing the half-and-half plan as the fairest in principle and most satisfactory in practice, and commending the citizens' joint committee, and members of the association who worked with this body were adopted. They were in the following form:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this association be and they are herby tendered to Henry B. F. Macfarland, Theodore W. Noyes, A. S. Worthington, E. F. Colladay, D. J. Callahan, and Corcoran Thom, constituting the joint Citizens' committee, as well as to our fellow townsmen Thomas Bradley and Frank P. Leetch for their able presentation of the cause of the citizens of the District of Columbia to the joint committee of Congress at the recent hearing."

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the joint citizens' committee.

Resolutions complaining of the condition of P street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, were referred to the committee on public improvements. It was declared cobble stones removed in putting an electric lighting conduit were hauled away and have not been replaced.

A suggestion for reconsideration of the action taken at the last meeting, asking for continuance of the Capital Traction Company tracks over the M street bridge, was withdrawn on objection.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Meeting, Sunday School Institute, Epiphany Parish Hall, 1215 G street northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Columbia Association of Baptist Churches, Grace Baptist Church, South Carolina avenue and Ninth street southeast, all day and evening.
Rally, Independent Order, Sons of Jonadab, United Council headquarters, 8 p. m.
Address, "A Living Wage," Miss Falk, before Y. W. C. A. Bible Students Club, Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.
Supper, Round Table Club, Y. W. C. A. cafeteria, 626 E street, 6 to 8 p. m.
Meeting, Chemical Society of Washington, Circle Theater, 2105 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Missions for non-Catholics, St. Patrick's Church, 7:30 p. m.
Recital, Washington Readers' Club, under auspices of the Optimist Club, Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Van H. Manning, Home Club, 8:15 p. m., followed by a concert at 9:15 p. m.
Luncheon, Cornell Club, University Club, 12:30 p. m.
Meeting, Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Washington City, Northminster Church, Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, 10:30 a. m.
Address for the blind, "A Uniform Type for the Blind," H. Randolph Latimer, Liberty of Congress, 8:15 p. m.
Address, "Pan-Americanism and Its Interpretation in History," John Barrett, before Columbia Historical Society, Shoreham, 8 p. m.
Concert and dance, given by women of the Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, for building fund, Rauscher's, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Petworth Citizens' Association, Petworth M. E. Church, Eighth and Randolph streets northwest, 7:30. Address by W. M. Whittaker, 9 p. m.
Meeting, Carroll Congress, Georgetown University Law School, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Paul, the Apostle," Rev. John Brittan Clark, Y. W. C. A., 4:30 p. m.
Observance of thirtieth anniversary of the M. E. Women's Home Missionary Society, Rust Hall, Sibley Hospital, 8 p. m.
Masons—National, No. 13; Arminius, No. 15; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite; Mispah, No. 8; Fidelity, No. 19, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Mount Pleasant, No. 19; Washington, No. 8; Golden Rule, No. 11; Amity, No. 27; Fidelity, No. 7, Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 25.
Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council.
Fraternal Order of Eagles—Oyster roast.
Maccabees—Brightwood Tent, No. 8.
National Union—Headquarters open.

Amusements.

National—John Drew in "The Chief," 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—Sam Sothern in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," 8:30 p. m.
Keith's—Bernard Granville and others in vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—A. H. Van Buren in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—Marguerite Clark in "Still Waters," photoplay, 12 to 11 p. m.
Gayety—Al Reeves in burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Casino—"Bringing Up Father," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Observance of thirtieth anniversary of M. E. Women's Home Missionary Society, Hamline M. E. Church, morning, afternoon and evening.
Meeting, Columbia Association of Baptist Churches, Grace Baptist Church, South Carolina avenue and Ninth street southeast, all day and evening.
Mission for non-Catholics, St. Patrick's Church, 7:30 p. m.
Illustrated lecture, "Yellowstone Park," Rev. Dr. Early Whitley, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.
Festival, United Swiss Societies of the District, old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Minstrel Show, Alumni Association of Gonzaga College, in college, 8 p. m.
Bazaar and Tea, Washington auxiliary of the National Indian Association, New Willard, afternoon and evening.
Address, "The Training of Children," Mrs. Vance Cheney, before Washington League of Right Living and Right Thinking, auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's, 11 a. m.
Teachers' Institute, First Congregational Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Emery Eckington Home and School Association, Emery School, 2:30 p. m.
Address, "The Voice of Italy," Signora Amgelina, before Washington branch of the American Waldensian Aid Society, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.
Addresses in opposition to Navy League's demand for big army, Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, Mrs. E. G. Perry, Joseph B. Hannen and William V. Mahoney, under auspices of the Anti-War League of the District, Public Library, 8 p. m.
Luncheon, Common Counsel Club, University Club, 12:30 p. m.
Meeting, board of managers, District Daughters of American Revolution, New Willard, 10 a. m.
Lecture, "Gitanjali" and "Chitra," Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Oxford Hotel, 4:15 and 8 p. m.
Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; Osiris, No. 26; East Gate, No. 34; Arema, No. 10, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 20; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 12; Mount Nebo, No. 6; Encampment.
Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 9; Equal, No. 17; Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters.
Royal Arcanum—Francis Scott Key Council, Municipal Council.
National Union—Treasury Council.